

[illegible]

ጋናሊዊና ወደባ ልዩገርጌታዊ ክብላዊና በገጠናዊና ልዩገርጌታዊ: 17YN016

NPC በበጭነታ በኢንፎር ሂሳብ: 149083

ᐅᕐᑦᓴᕐᔪᕐᑲ NPC ᐾᐾᕐᑲᕐᑯᐾᕐᒥᕐᕐ ᕈᕐᑯᐾᕐᓴ: 148421, 148442, 148813

DFO በጥናትና ጥናት ስር: S-18/19-1009-NU

NSD NRI File No.: 02 064 18N-A

٢٥ ٥, 2019

[illegible][illegible]

ፌዴራል ኃይሎች ለጥቅምት 2017 ዓ.ም. ለጥቅምት 2017 ዓ.ም. ለጥቅምት 2017 ዓ.ም.

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

3. $\Delta C \triangleright \sigma^s$ ከ $\Delta C \triangleright \sigma^s$ ጋር ሲነፃፅር ከ $\Delta C \triangleright \sigma^s$ ጋር

[illegible]

4. $\Delta^{\epsilon} \Omega \Delta^{\epsilon} \mathcal{C}$ ነፍጠካ ለመግለጽ

$\triangleright d \triangleleft \triangleright^{\epsilon} e \triangleleft^{\delta} c \wedge f \triangleleft^{\eta} j \triangleleft b \wedge g \triangleleft^{\beta} i \triangleleft^{\gamma} h$.

[illegible]

	<p>የሥራው ወደ ምዝገባው ለመገምገም ለማድረግ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነዶች ማቅረብ ይገባል፡</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ለጥሬው ምርት ለመሰብሰብ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነዶች ማቅረብ ይገባል፡
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ለጥሬው ምርት ለመሰብሰብ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነዶች ማቅረብ ይገባል፡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ለጥሬው ምርት ለመሰብሰብ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነዶች ማቅረብ ይገባል፡

ርዕሰ ሰነዱ፣ ለጥሬው ምርት ለመሰብሰብ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነዶች ማቅረብ ይገባል፡

ወጪውን ለመከታተል የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነዶች ማቅረብ ይገባል፡	ለጥሬው ምርት ለመሰብሰብ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነዶች ማቅረብ ይገባል፡	ለጥሬው ምርት ለመሰብሰብ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነዶች ማቅረብ ይገባል፡
ጥሬው ምርት ለመሰብሰብ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነዶች ማቅረብ ይገባል፡		
19YN023	Arctic Research and Conservation Team Investigating Climate Change (ARCTIC Change)	የጥሬው ምርት ለመሰብሰብ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነዶች ማቅረብ ይገባል፡
19YN023	Arctic Research and Conservation Team Investigating Climate Change (ARCTIC Change)	የጥሬው ምርት ለመሰብሰብ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነዶች ማቅረብ ይገባል፡
19AN004	Bylot Island Multi-Day Hike	ርዕሰ ሰነዱን ማቅረብ ይገባል፡
ጥሬው ምርት ለመሰብሰብ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነዶች ማቅረብ ይገባል፡		
06YN015	Breeding Ecology of High Arctic Marine Birds	የጥሬው ምርት ለመሰብሰብ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነዶች ማቅረብ ይገባል፡
06YN024	Contaminants in Arctic Seabirds	የጥሬው ምርት ለመሰብሰብ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነዶች ማቅረብ ይገባል፡
06AN041	Adventure Canada	ርዕሰ ሰነዱን ማቅረብ ይገባል፡
08MN053	Mary River Iron Mine	ጥሬው ምርት ለመሰብሰብ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነዶች ማቅረብ ይገባል፡
12AN025	One Ocean Expeditions	ርዕሰ ሰነዱን ማቅረብ ይገባል፡
12AN032	Le Boreal 2018 Cruise	ርዕሰ ሰነዱን ማቅረብ ይገባል፡
13AN014	Students on Ice 2018 Arctic Expedition	ርዕሰ ሰነዱን ማቅረብ ይገባል፡
13AN020	Lindbald Expeditions	ርዕሰ ሰነዱን ማቅረብ ይገባል፡

[illegible][illegible]

የኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራላዊ

- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

16. ለርቢላክፖሊዲያ ቅርጽ፣ ድምሳሴያልማና፡ ለፕሰንላልማና፡
ፊስካላልማና፡ ለርቢላክፖሊዲያ ልረጻጸ፡ የሚገባው ለርቢላክፖሊዲያ.

▷ ԳԵՐԸ

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

የፖለቲካ ምክር ቤቱ

[illegible]

በኢፕረት ጋዜጣችን የታሰበው በኢፕረትና ልዩነቱ

[illegible]

8. ንኤሊርቲብሊዮን ለኖልኑሪ (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/A-2/) ልዩ ልዩ ስርዓት ለመፈጸም ስልጣን ስላላት ስለሚታመን በግንባታ ስራ ላይ ስለሚሳተፍ (http://www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/pl2018/2018-06-16/html/notice-avis-eng.html#ne6).
9. በፌዴራል ንግድ ስርዓት ለኖልኑሪ ለመፈጸም ስልጣን ስላላት ስለሚታመን በግንባታ ስራ ላይ ስለሚሳተፍ (https://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/acts-regulations/regulations-sor96-433.htm).
10. በፌዴራል ንግድ ስርዓት ለኖልኑሪ ለመፈጸም ስልጣን ስላላት ስለሚታመን በግንባታ ስራ ላይ ስለሚሳተፍ (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/A-12/).
11. በፌዴራል ንግድ ስርዓት ለኖልኑሪ ለመፈጸም ስልጣን ስላላት ስለሚታመን በግንባታ ስራ ላይ ስለሚሳተፍ (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-10.15/).
12. በፌዴራል ንግድ ስርዓት ለኖልኑሪ ለመፈጸም ስልጣን ስላላት ስለሚታመን በግንባታ ስራ ላይ ስለሚሳተፍ (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/M-0.7/).
13. በፌዴራል ንግድ ስርዓት ለኖልኑሪ ለመፈጸም ስልጣን ስላላት ስለሚታመን በግንባታ ስራ ላይ ስለሚሳተፍ (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/N-22/index.html).

[illegible]

14. $\mathcal{D} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{A} \mathcal{P}^c \cap \mathcal{N} \mathcal{S}^b \mathcal{C} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L}^a \mathcal{S}^b \mathcal{D} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{A}^c \mathcal{L}^b \mathcal{D}^c > \mathcal{L} \mathcal{S}^b \mathcal{N} \mathcal{S}^b \mathcal{D} \mathcal{L}^c \mathcal{S}^b \mathcal{C}^c \mathcal{D}^c \mathcal{D} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{D}^c \mathcal{D} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{D}^b \mathcal{C}^c \mathcal{D}^c \mathcal{L}^a \mathcal{S}^c$
(<https://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/marinesafety/tp-tp13670-menu-2315.htm>).

ለላዕላውስ

[illegible]

ᐅᐅᐅᐅ June 5, 2019 ᐅᐅᐅ Baker Lake, NU.

M. Kaung Kahng

Kaviq Kaluraq, A/Chairperson

ልረጋጅ፡
 ልረጋጅ፡
 ልረጋጅ፡
 ልረጋጅ፡

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- [illegible]

[illegible]

- ወደዚህም ተጨማሪ በሚገባ ሲሆን ለጥቅም ላይ የዋለው የጥራት ማረጋገጫ ስርዓት (SARA) በሚለው ስም የሚጠራው የጥራት ማረጋገጫ ስርዓት (SARA) ጋራ ሲሆን የጥራት ማረጋገጫ ስርዓት 1. ርዕስ ስርዓት “የጥራት ማረጋገጫ” የሚለው ስርዓት ወደዚህም ተጨማሪ በሚገባ ሲሆን ለጥቅም ላይ የዋለው የጥራት ማረጋገጫ ስርዓት (SARA) በሚለው ስም የሚጠራው የጥራት ማረጋገጫ ስርዓት (SARA) ጋራ ሲሆን የጥራት ማረጋገጫ ስርዓት 1.
- ወደዚህም ተጨማሪ በሚገባ ሲሆን ለጥቅም ላይ የዋለው የጥራት ማረጋገጫ ስርዓት (SARA) በሚለው ስም የሚጠራው የጥራት ማረጋገጫ ስርዓት (SARA) ጋራ ሲሆን የጥራት ማረጋገጫ ስርዓት 1. ርዕስ ስርዓት “የጥራት ማረጋገጫ” የሚለው ስርዓት ወደዚህም ተጨማሪ በሚገባ ሲሆን ለጥቅም ላይ የዋለው የጥራት ማረጋገጫ ስርዓት (SARA) በሚለው ስም የሚጠራው የጥራት ማረጋገጫ ስርዓት (SARA) ጋራ ሲሆን የጥራት ማረጋገጫ ስርዓት 1.
- ለሌላ ጥያቄ ስርዓት ማረጋገጫ ስርዓት (SARA) በሚለው ስም የሚጠራው የጥራት ማረጋገጫ ስርዓት (SARA) ጋራ ሲሆን የጥራት ማረጋገጫ ስርዓት 1. ርዕስ ስርዓት “የጥራት ማረጋገጫ” የሚለው ስርዓት ወደዚህም ተጨማሪ በሚገባ ሲሆን ለጥቅም ላይ የዋለው የጥራት ማረጋገጫ ስርዓት (SARA) በሚለው ስም የሚጠራው የጥራት ማረጋገጫ ስርዓት (SARA) ጋራ ሲሆን የጥራት ማረጋገጫ ስርዓት 1.

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APPENDIX C: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR LAND USE PERMIT HOLDERS



INTRODUCTION

The Department of Culture and Heritage (CH) routinely reviews land use applications sent to the Nunavut Water Board, Nunavut Impact Review Board and the Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada. These terms and conditions provide general direction to the permittee/proponent regarding the appropriate actions to be taken to ensure the permittee/proponent carries out its role in the protection of Nunavut's archaeological and palaeontological resources.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- 1) The permittee/proponent shall have a professional archaeologist and/or palaeontologist perform the following **Functions** associated with the **Types of Development** listed below or similar development activities:

	Types of Development (See Guidelines below)	Function (See Guidelines below)
a)	Large scale prospecting	Archaeological/Palaeontological Overview Assessment
b)	Diamond drilling for exploration or geotechnical purpose or planning of linear disturbances	Archaeological/ Palaeontological Inventory
c)	Construction of linear disturbances, Extractive disturbances, Impounding disturbances and other land disturbance activities	Archaeological/ Palaeontological Inventory or Assessment or Mitigation

Note that the above-mentioned functions require either a Nunavut Archaeologist Permit or a Nunavut Palaeontologist Permit. CH is authorized by way of the *Nunavut and Archaeological and Palaeontological Site Regulations*² to issue such permits.

- 2) The permittee/proponent shall not operate any vehicle over a known or suspected archaeological or palaeontological site.

² P.C. 2001-1111 14 June, 2001

Definitions

As defined in the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*, the following definitions apply:

“archaeological site” means a place where an archaeological artifact is found.

“archaeological artifact” means any tangible evidence of human activity that is more than 50 years old and in respect of which an unbroken chain of possession or regular pattern of usage cannot be demonstrated, and includes a Denesuline archaeological specimen referred to in section 40.4.9 of the Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (Nunavut Agreement).

“palaeontological site” means a site where a fossil is found.

“fossil” includes:

Fossil means the hardened or preserved remains or impression of previously living organisms or vegetation and includes:

(a) natural casts;

(b) preserved tracks, coprolites and plant remains; and

(c) the preserved shells and exoskeletons of invertebrates and the preserved eggs, teeth and bones of vertebrates.

Guidelines for Developers for the Protection of Archaeological Resources in the Nunavut Territory

(Note: Partial document only, complete document at: www.ch.gov.nu.ca/en/Archaeology.aspx)

Introduction

The following guidelines have been formulated to ensure that the impacts of proposed developments upon heritage resources are assessed and mitigated before ground surface altering activities occur. Heritage resources are defined as, but not limited to, archaeological and historical sites, burial grounds, palaeontological sites, historic buildings and cairns. Effective collaboration between the developer, the Department of Culture, and Heritage (CH), and the contract archaeologist(s) will ensure proper preservation of heritage resources in the Nunavut Territory. The roles of each are briefly described.

CH is the Nunavut Government agency which oversees the protection and management of heritage resources in Nunavut, in partnership with land claim authorities, regulatory agencies, and the federal government. Its role in mitigating impacts of developments on heritage resources is as follows: to identify the need for an impact assessment and make recommendations to the appropriate regulatory agency; set the terms of reference for the study depending upon the scope of the development; suggest the names of qualified individuals prepared to undertake the study to the developer; issue an archaeologist or palaeontologist permit authorizing field work; assess the completeness of the study and its recommendations; and ensure that the developer complies with the recommendations.

The primary regulatory agencies that CH provides information and assistance to are the Nunavut Impact Review Board, for development activities proposed for Inuit Owned Lands (as defined in Section 1.1.1 of the *Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (Nunavut Agreement)*), and the Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, for development activities proposed for federal Crown Lands.

A developer is the initiator of a land use activity. It is the obligation of the developer to ensure that a qualified archaeologist or palaeontologist is hired to perform the required study and that provisions of the

Through his or her active participation and supervision of the study, the contract archaeologist or palaeontologist is accountable for the quality of work undertaken and the quality of the report produced. Facilities to conduct fieldwork, analysis, and report preparation should be available to this individual through institutional, agency, or company affiliations. Responsibility for the curation of objects recovered during field work while under study and for documents generated in the course of the study as well as remittance of artifacts, specimens and documents to the repository specified on the permit accrue to the contract archaeologist or palaeontologist. This individual is also bound by the legal requirements of the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*.

In general, those developments that cause concern for the safety of heritage resources will include one or more of the following kinds of surface disturbances. These categories, in combination, are comprehensive of the major kinds of developments commonly proposed in Nunavut. For any single development proposal, several kinds of these disturbances may be involved

- *Linear disturbances: including the construction of highways, roads, winter roads, transmission lines, and pipelines;*
- *Extractive disturbances: including mining, gravel removal, quarrying, and land filling;*
- *Impoundment disturbances: including dams, reservoirs, and tailings ponds;*
- *Intensive land use disturbances: including industrial, residential, commercial, recreational, and land reclamation work, and use of heritage resources as tourist developments.*
- *Mineral, oil and gas exploration: establishment of camps, temporary airstrips, access routes, well sites, or quarries all have potential for impacting heritage resources.*

Overview: An overview study of heritage resources should be conducted at the same time as the development project is being designed or its feasibility addressed. They usually lack specificity with regard to the exact location(s) and form(s) of impact and involve limited, if any, field surveys. Their main aim is to accumulate, evaluate, and synthesize the existing knowledge of the heritage of the known area of impact. The overview study provides managers with baseline data from which recommendations for future research and forecasts of potential impacts can be made. A Class I Permit is required for this type of study if field surveys are undertaken.

The main goal of a reconnaissance study is to provide baseline data for the verification of the presence of

potential heritage resources, the determination of impacts to these resources, the generation of terms of reference for further studies and, if required, the advancement of preliminary mitigative and compensatory plans. The results of reconnaissance studies are primarily useful for the selection of alternatives and secondarily as a means of identifying impacts that must be mitigated after the final siting and design of the development project. Depending on the scope of the study, a Class 1 or Class 2 Permit is required for this type of investigation.

Inventory: A resource inventory is generally conducted at that stage in a project's development at which the geographical area(s) likely to sustain direct, indirect, and perceived impacts can be well defined. This requires systematic and intensive fieldwork to ascertain the effects of all possible and alternate construction components on heritage resources. All heritage sites must be recorded on Government of Nunavut Site Survey forms. Sufficient information must be amassed from field, library and archival components of the study to generate a predictive model of the heritage resource base that will:

- allow the identification of research and conservation opportunities;
- enable the developer to make planning decisions and recognize their likely effects on the known or predicted resources; and
- make the developer aware of the expenditures, which may be required for subsequent studies and mitigation. A Class 1 or 2 permit is required.

Assessment: At this stage, sufficient information concerning the numbers and locations of heritage resources will be available, as well as data to predict the forms and magnitude of impacts. Assessments provide information on the size, volume, complexity and content of a heritage resource, which is used to rank the values of different sites or site types given current archaeological knowledge. As this information will shape subsequent mitigation program(s), great care is necessary during this phase.

Mitigation: This refers to the amelioration of adverse impacts to heritage resources and involves the avoidance of impact through the redesign or relocation of a development or its components; the protection of the resource by constructing physical facilities; or, the scientific investigation and recovery of information from the resource by excavation or other method. The type(s) of appropriate mitigative measures are dictated by their viability in the context of the development project. Mitigation strategies must be developed in consultation with, and approved by, the Department of Culture and Heritage. It is important to note that mitigation activities should be initiated as far in advance of the construction of the development as possible.

Surveillance and monitoring: These may be required as part of the mitigation program.

Surveillance may be conducted during the construction phase of a project to ensure that the developer has complied with the recommendations.

Monitoring involves identification and inspection of residual and long-term impacts of a development (i.e. shoreline stability of a reservoir); or the use of impacts to disclose the presence of heritage resources, for example, the uncovering of buried sites during the construction of a pipeline.